

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 29TH, 1890

NUMBER 52

WILSON, SONS & CO
(LIMITED)
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.
AGENTS OF THE
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*
and the
*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
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The New Zealand Shipping Company,
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Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 5, B. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 10, Rua da Urca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 3, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ARBUTHNOT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Rua do Forno da Velha. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7:30 p. m. during the cold season. H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.

ALBERT ALEX., Clerk. No. 9, Rua do Forno.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English service at 11 a. m. on Sundays, and 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.—C. B. McFARLAND, Pastor. Portuguese service at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on Sundays; 7 p. m. on Tuesdays. J. W. WOLLING and M. DE CAMARAO, Pastors.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Botafoca. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sundays, and at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde Faria, No. 15. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Paripolis No. 2.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joao. Services in Portuguese at 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. on Sundays, and at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 85, Rua da Misericordia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Subjects free and easy on Tuesday at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left out clothing, etc., gladly received.

THOMAS HODDER, Missionary.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office and residence, Rua da Alameda No. 29, from 2 to 10 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Office 105, Rua do Hospicio. Hours from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 35, Botafogo. Telephone 1250.

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The Saturdays and Sundays for Curitiba at 6:15, 8:15, 10:15 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 p. m. 1st class, 2nd class, 3rd class, 4th class, 5th class, 6th class, 7th class, 8th class, 9th class, 10th class, 11th class, 12th class, 13th class, 14th class, 15th class, 16th class, 17th class, 18th class, 19th class, 20th class, 21st class, 22nd class, 23rd class, 24th class, 25th class, 26th class, 27th class, 28th class, 29th class, 30th class, 31st class, 32nd class, 33rd class, 34th class, 35th class, 36th class, 37th class, 38th class, 39th class, 40th class, 41st class, 42nd class, 43rd class, 44th class, 45th class, 46th class, 47th class, 48th class, 49th class, 50th class, 51st class, 52nd class, 53rd class, 54th class, 55th class, 56th class, 57th class, 58th class, 59th class, 60th class, 61st class, 62nd class, 63rd class, 64th class, 65th class, 66th class, 67th class, 68th class, 69th class, 70th class, 71st class, 72nd class, 73rd class, 74th class, 75th 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This Society issues a new policy which like a Bank draft is a simple promise to pay.

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Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

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31, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 427.

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 Debt, paid up..... £ 500,000
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BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

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 Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
 Reserve fund..... £ 400,000

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Bas..... Paris.

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Banque Generale, and agencies..... Frankfurt of Main

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp

Banque Generale, and agencies..... Rome

Banque Generale, and agencies..... Naples

Banque Generale, and agencies..... Milan

Banque Generale, and agencies..... and other Italian cities

Banque Generale, and agencies..... Madrid

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 4 1/2 p. a. for 24 to 36 months
 3 1/2 p. a. for 36 to 48 months
 2 1/2 p. a. for 48 to 60 months
 1 1/2 p. a. for 60 to 72 months
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 1/8 p. a. for 96 to 108 months
 1/16 p. a. for 108 to 120 months
 1/32 p. a. for 120 to 132 months
 1/64 p. a. for 132 to 144 months
 1/128 p. a. for 144 to 156 months
 1/256 p. a. for 156 to 168 months
 1/512 p. a. for 168 to 180 months
 1/1024 p. a. for 180 to 192 months
 1/2048 p. a. for 192 to 204 months
 1/4096 p. a. for 204 to 216 months
 1/8192 p. a. for 216 to 228 months
 1/16384 p. a. for 228 to 240 months
 1/32768 p. a. for 240 to 252 months
 1/65536 p. a. for 252 to 264 months
 1/131072 p. a. for 264 to 276 months
 1/262144 p. a. for 276 to 288 months
 1/524288 p. a. for 288 to 300 months
 1/1048576 p. a. for 300 to 312 months
 1/2097152 p. a. for 312 to 324 months
 1/4194304 p. a. for 324 to 336 months
 1/8388608 p. a. for 336 to 348 months
 1/16777216 p. a. for 348 to 360 months
 1/33554432 p. a. for 360 to 372 months
 1/67108864 p. a. for 372 to 384 months
 1/134217728 p. a. for 384 to 396 months
 1/268435456 p. a. for 396 to 408 months
 1/536870912 p. a. for 408 to 420 months
 1/1073741824 p. a. for 420 to 432 months
 1/2147483648 p. a. for 432 to 444 months
 1/4294967296 p. a. for 444 to 456 months
 1/8589934592 p. a. for 456 to 468 months
 1/17179869184 p. a. for 468 to 480 months
 1/34359738368 p. a. for 480 to 492 months
 1/68719476736 p. a. for 492 to 504 months
 1/137438953472 p. a. for 504 to 516 months
 1/274877906944 p. a. for 516 to 528 months
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 1/35184372088832 p. a. for 600 to 612 months
 1/70368744177664 p. a. for 612 to 624 months
 1/140737488355328 p. a. for 624 to 636 months
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 1/36028797018963968 p. a. for 720 to 732 months
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 1/576460752303423488 p. a. for 768 to 780 months
 1/1152921504606846976 p. a. for 780 to 792 months
 1/2305843009213693952 p. a. for 792 to 804 months
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 1/19342813113834066795298816 p. a. for 1068 to 1080 months
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 1/19807040628566084398385987584 p. a. for 1188 to 1200 months
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 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 p. a. for 1272 to 1284 months
 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 p. a. for 1284 to 1296 months
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 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 p. a. for 1344 to 1356 months
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 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024 p. a. for 1380 to 1392 months
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The steady increase in the costs of living in a city where such costs were already disproportionately high, is deserving far more attention than it has thus far received. All the acts of the provisional government within the past year have contributed to this result. The revision of the tariff increased customs taxation on many articles of importation, particularly those consumed by the poorer classes; the imposition of the 20% gold duties produced a further increase; and now the collection of all the duties in gold is equivalent to an increase of fully 20 per cent. on all dutiable imports. As the practice here is to make the necessities of life bear the burdens of taxation, the effect of these acts has been to directly increase the costs of living. If we now turn to the results of the speculative mania which has been raging here during the past year, we find that it has largely increased rents and interest, the prices of land, and building material and wages. It has also withdrawn both money and men from the legitimate pursuits of commerce, and has increased the risks in business and other investments. All these likewise contributed to increase the ordinary expenses of living. If we now add to all this the inevitable and unavoidable extravagance and waste which accompany these speculative manias, we have still another factor in the problem antagonistic to the comfort and well-being of people of moderate means. An example of this may be seen in the enormously increased charges for carriages in Petropolis, where the extravagance of men suddenly made rich has led the liveriesmen to now ask ten times the price charged for a carriage one year ago. Another illustration related to us is that of a set of furniture which was offered to a gentleman one year ago for 900\$, and which is now held firm at double that figure because the new capitalists are paying any price asked for what they want. In view of this state of affairs, is it not time for us to inquire what the result is to be? Wages must go up, of course, for the working classes are rapidly discovering that former rates will not meet current expenses. In connection with this, everything else must also go up in price, and then we shall find that those living on small incomes will suffer, small industries will be crippled, the necessities of those without occupations—whose name is legion in this country—will be largely increased, violent fluctuations in values will follow, crime will increase—and all for what? Simply to furnish more revenue to an improvident and infatuated government, and to afford opportunities for a small class of reckless men to make fortunes through fictitious undertakings! If the industries of the country were largely and generally developed, the number of non-producers were not so large, and if there were a greater diversity of occupations and productions, then it could be borne with less danger and hardship. But in view of existing conditions, how long can we expect the people of Brazil to stand up under such burdens?

All things considered, the disposition to talk on the part of the members of the constituent assembly can not be considered either as untimely or censurable. They are engaged in a work of transcendent importance, on which depends the prosperity or ruin of this country in the future, and it is necessary, therefore, that their deliberations should not be either superficial or hastily closed. It is desirable, of course, that this period of suspense and irresponsible dictatorship should be brought to an early termination, but a month or so more of this uncertainty can not possibly cause the harm to the country that a defective or bad constitution can do through a term of years. We are firmly convinced that serious mistakes have already been made, which perhaps might have been avoided had there been a clearer understanding of the principles and attributes of the government which it is sought to establish. Were it not that the delegates will persist in talking on subjects foreign to the question before them, and were it not that they will persist in occupying valuable time in rapid and turgid oratory, no one could deny that these discussions are most valuable and necessary. It has been the misfortune of Brazil to have had a provisional government which seeks to restrict the work of organization wholly within lines drawn by itself. This government apparently believes that it understands the requirements of the moment better than anyone else, consequently all discussion and

free action is persistently treated as hostile. There is also the assumption on its part that as it alone planned and executed the revolution, it alone has the right to determine what the future government of this country shall be. This is essentially an imposition of individual ideas on the country by force, and is therefore a political situation built upon the weakest of foundations. Unhappily, also, the members of this government, who are striving to impose their individual ideas upon the country, are neither harmonious nor consistent. At the very outset there were two radically different theories in regard to republican government—one in favor of a federated republic of self-governing states, like the United States; the other advocating a centralized, or "unitarian," republic of semi-dependent departments, like France. The first idea was the stronger at first, but it was so imperfectly understood and so modified with the imperialist ideas of men trained in monarchical schools, that it never took an intelligent step toward real federation, and eventually began to drift steadily over toward the other party. And the result now is that the constitution is an almost unworkable combination of the two ideas, with an executive tendency to centralize all initiative and power in the national government. Under such conditions, the more fully the question is discussed, the better. The scheme now proposed will never make a prosperous and successful republic in Brazil, for it cripples self-government and private initiative too much to permit the creation of a strong, progressive and self-reliant people.

BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES.

At the formal reception of the new American minister by General Deodoro on the 19th inst., Mr. Conger presented his credentials and addressed the chief of state as follows:

Generalissimo.—Having been appointed by the President of the United States of America Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Brazil, and having been charged with the pleasing commission of residing near and representing my government at your delightful capital, I have the distinguished honor to present in your Excellency to-day my letter of credit from the President and to convey to you directly the testimony of his high personal consideration, and to extend to you and your people on behalf of my government the sincere sympathy and heartfelt congratulations upon your peaceful, prosperous and promising condition. I am also charged with presenting to you this letter of recall of my distinguished predecessor, the Hon. Robert Adams, Jr., the condition of whose health constrained him to surrender the high commission with which he had been entrusted by his government.

The relations of our governments in the past have been uniformly of a most happy and friendly character; may I not, Sir, express the hope, that they may continue indefinitely? We are in a rare position in population the two greatest republics of the two Americas. Our people are alike inspired with sentiments of liberty, education and progress. We are each striving, under God, to solve the great political and economical problem of how the greatest permanent good shall come to the greatest number of our citizens. We have heretofore been separated by long distance, but science, invention and courageous commerce are rapidly obliterating this, and increased and frequent communication by sea and possibly connection by rail and cable must eventually make us neighbors in fact. Why then may we not expect to soon be neighbors in all that comprehensive word implies? I sincerely cherish such a hope. The very harmonious convention of all the American republics at Washington during last year, and the distinguished and effective part which the honored and illustrious representatives of your government took in that Congress, have given assurance of your hearty sympathy and co-operation in the important work then so auspiciously begun. With even a partial realization of the plans and suggestions of that Congress there is much hope for the future of all the American republics, and believing that whatever is best for people moved by such inspirations, is best for humanity, I feel that it is but the discharge of high public duty to give earnest, yet proper and legitimate effort for their successful accomplishment.

It is a happy to hear to your Excellency assurance of the most cordial sympathy and co-operation, in all laudable movements that will tend to increase the friendly relations so long existing between our governments, and that shall give promise of mutual good. It shall be my highest personal pleasure, while residing near your Excellency, to direct the efforts of my office to that desirable end. The Brazilians have long been known as a stable, conservative people, yet always moving firmly forward to peaceful and honorable success. With the fullest appreciation of this fact, permit me, Sir, to conclude with the expression of an earnest wish, and a confident hope, that the government of your Excellency may realize its brightest anticipations, under its new form, and that peace, prosperity, happiness and patriotism, and all good may increase and long continue with you and your people.

In reply, General Deodoro said:

Mr. Minister.—On the receipt from your hands of the letter with which my great and good friend the President of the United States accredits you to the government of the United States of Brazil, as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and a letter of recollection of your distinguished predecessor, the Hon. Robert Adams, Jr., I thank you in my name and in the name of the people of

Brazil for the expressions of frank and sincere cordiality with which your government manifests its sympathy, and your express wishes for the peaceful, prosperous and auspicious condition in which is found the republic which has in little more than one year, by a bloodless revolution, destroyed the last throne on our continent, and consecrated the entire Americas to the sway of democracy. Although we are about to enter into the communion of the republics which, commencing with the glorious declaration of your independence, has given to the world a lesson of liberty and human progress, you will find us henceforward among the first in the line of defense of the republican institutions which bless our hemisphere, as your co-laborers in the work of American civilization, peace and happiness. It was yet in the time of the monarchy that an illustrious savant, your compatriot, said in this capital that there were no more two Americas. To-day with greater truth I can affirm that all the states of America find themselves united by the fraternity of their institutions, and by the solidarity of their destinies.

To the sentiment of an independent country, enjoyed by each citizen of the republics which extend from the ice of your northern lakes to the snows of the mountains of our southern neighbors, between which throbs the Brazilian heart with pulsations of patriotism, is united the sentiment of a great American fatherland, the most lofty symbol of the fraternity of free people united by a common ideal.

The hope which you cherish is not merely a hope; it is a happy reality. We are more than neighbors in spite of the distance which separates us. We are brothers, and if the conditions of chance or the laws of history make your country and Brazil the greatest republics of America in territory and in population, how much more must be the duty incumbent on us to give each other the hand, in the future defense of our rights, and of sister nations.

It is under the inspiration of these sentiments that the Brazilian delegation to the assembly of the American nations earned the appreciation with which you refer to the part which fell to them in that work of fraternization. Desirous, as you say, of continuing this work, I assure you, Mr. Minister, that you will find in the Brazilian government a most sincere co-operator.

From the *Journal do Commercio*, December 26th.

INTEREST GUARANTEES.

We heard yesterday that by a decree of the day before there had been granted an interest guarantee to two weaving mills in the state of Piahy.

We hope that such a rumor has not the least grain of truth, for it would be the quintessence of absurdity, the conceding of future interest guarantees, and, in the second place, a dangerous precedent, that of lending the endorsement of the state to weaving mills.

Up to 1889, the government of this country only endorsed capital employed in railways and central sugar factories. In 1889 the provisional government began extending the sphere of these favors until they include companies for horse and cattle breeding, without mentioning the exemption from duties and other favors to certain industrial companies.

We take the liberty of reminding the government, that once the Constituinte is in session, once that the project of the Constitution itself considers so sacred the decreeing of laws that all initiative of the Chamber of Deputies, alone the initiation of laws which touch this subject, it is time that it should show itself more scrupulous as to the public fortune, and cease to grant favors of this description.

From the *Journal do Commercio*, December 27th.

As persons of high position in the official world have seen to it that the chief of the provisional government would not sign any concession for interest guarantee and that the concession to the mills in Piahy had not been approved, we regret that we have to announce that the Piahy concession, to which we yesterday referred, has been already made by a decree which bears the number 1,205 and the date of the 23rd inst., the grantees being Srs. Modesto Leal and Manoel Rodrigues Lage.

We are the first to recognize that the former province of Piahy received almost no assistance from the government, save the lean subsidy for navigation on the Paranahyba. And it was probably because of its poverty, and the assistance due it, that the provisional government now made to it this concession of interest guarantee.

But, however praiseworthy the intention of the honorable minister of agriculture may have been, he could not have been more unfortunate than he was in this untimely concession. It is not a question of a further granting of 6 per cent. on 800,000\$,—a mere drop in the flood which threatens everyone of us—but such a concession will be only the initiative for many others, in the north, in the south, everywhere. Henceforward there will not be a factory in our country that will not claim the same favor from the state, which will not only furnish the Treasury, but will also render more violent the corruption engendered by the system of guarantees, not to speak of the absurdity of granting it upon the republican system.

Moreover, it happens in the case of Piahy, of which we are treating, that in Theresina there is building a factory with a capital of 250,000\$, raised there, the foundations of which are laid and the machinery for which is very shortly expected from Europe; how can this establishment compete with that which now has obtained an interest guarantee?

In desiring to protect an industry in the state of Piahy, the government succeeds only in killing it, for the benefit of a private association.

It is the same principle, more or less, upon which the minister of agriculture gave the gratuitous use of the new road to Tijuca to private parties, who, with government aid, are laughing at public opinion and taking possession of the road.

It might be fit, were it necessary, to make some special concession to promote the common weal in the pastoral industry, which, all said, is the principal industry of the state. In place of this, however, the government has conceded favors of this

description at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on 25,000,000\$ to two companies in the state of Rio de Janeiro, without mentioning other subsidies to Minas Geraes.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

December 22.—The amendments of the special committee to the 1st and 2nd articles of the Constitution were adopted. Art. 1 was amended so as to provide for removing the capital of the country to some point on the central plateau. The territory belonging to the capital is to consist of 400 square leagues of land. This city is to form a state. The amendment to Art. 4, providing for the payment of state debts by the general government, and allowing the states to collect an additional duty of 15 per cent. on imports, was rejected. Art. 5 was adopted with the amendment of the special committee. During the vote on Art. 6 their ensued a stormy discussion on a point of order, leading the president to suspend the sitting for 10 minutes. The amendment of Senator Amaro Cavalcanti, providing that no monopoly should be granted to the government banks of issue, was rejected by 118 votes to 95. An amendment of Deputy Rosa e Silva, excluding real estate imks from the provision granting to the federal government the exclusive right to charter banks of issue, was also rejected. Deputy Julio de Castilhos' amendment in Art. 8, granting to the states the exclusive right to all sources of revenue not included in Art. 6, was rejected by 123 votes to 103.

December 23.—Art. 8 of the Constitution was adopted with several amendments. One of these amendments gives the states the exclusive right to lay taxes on industries and professions. An amendment of Deputy José Maria, establishing a uniform additional duty of 15 per cent. on imports for the benefit of the state treasuries, was, although supported by the ministers, rejected by 120 votes to 103. The amendment of the special committee giving the states a quota of 10 per cent. of the import duties was rejected by 123 votes to 98. Art. 9 was adopted with the amendment of the special committee rendering mutual the obligation of the states and federal government not to tax each other. After the adoption of Arts. 10 and 11 Congress adjourned, being unable, from want of a quorum, to proceed with the voting.

December 24.—On motion of Deputy Cesar Zama it was resolved that Congress would not sit on the 25th. The discussion of the vote of thanks to the army, proposed by Senator Lobo was postponed. Art. 12 of the Constitution was adopted by 94 votes to 89. This article provides that all sources of revenue not discriminated in the Constitution shall belong collectively to the states and federal government. Arts. 13, 14 and 15 were also adopted. After a speech from Deputy Corrêa Rabello, Senator Saúva took the floor. He said that when he consented to sit in this congress, he did so with the hope of being able to assist in establishing a real federation. He consequently accepts the Rio Grande plan, which is to give the federal government one or two sources of revenue to meet its expenses, reserving the rest for the states. If congress fails to establish such a federation, it will be the fault of the minister of finance, who is unwilling to reduce the general expenditure of the country. The minister estimates the present expenditure at 250,000,000\$ per annum, but in reality it amounts to 250,000,000\$, which is more than the heaviest annual expenditure during the Paraguayan war. As long as the general government continues to spend money in this way, the resources of the country can not furnish the revenue required by the states, and consequently local self-government will be impossible. Deputy Tosta spoke in favor of the union of church and state.

December 26.—Deputy Oliveira asked the government for information in regard to the financial state of the country. If the revolution cost the country 100,000,000\$, the government should not hesitate to say so. The country is willing to pay that sum for the preservation of order during the period of dictatorship. It is necessary, however, that this extraordinary expenditure should now cease. The government, without waiting to be asked, should have laid before congress a full report on the financial state of the country, for without such data congress can not provide for a proper division of the sources of revenue between the general and state governments. He accordingly proposed a resolution asking the government to lay this information before congress. Congress decided to take the resolution into consideration on the following day. Deputies Bernardino de Campos, Seabra, Cesar Zama and Badaró spoke on the Constitution. Deputy Cesar Zama availed himself of the occasion to say that, although it is now the fashion to decry parliamentary government, he is unable to believe in the possibility of a free government without responsible ministers to come before the nation's representatives and answer for their acts. Deputy Badaró says that the elections as they are now held are a perfect farce, and that to attempt to reconstruct the country in the manner in which it is now done, is to build upon a foundation of sand. He compared the provisional government to a timid tamer of wild beasts: only when the people are chained, does the government dare to face them. A constitution made without consulting the wishes, feelings and traditions of the people, can not last.

December 27.—Propositions to move the congressional chamber to more agreeable quarters were submitted, and also to change the hour of assembly to 6 p.m., but they were rejected by the chair. The motion of Sr. Oliveira for information as to the position of the treasury and finances of the states was approved. The vote on the constitution reached Art. 26. Among the amendments passed is one prohibiting members of the legislature from holding positions as directors of banks and companies dependant upon government favors.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In Ceará there is some opposition to the census.

—It is proposed to light the town of Leopoldina, Minas, with electric light.

—The November deaths in Pará numbered 176, of which 13 were foreigners.

—The wine crop of the municipality of Itatiba, S. Paulo, is estimated at 500 pipes.

—It is announced that the electric light will be ready for use in Rio Claro about May next.

—The *Jornal de Minas* proposes that the newspapers should raise a subscription for the Emperor.

—The election of the Rio de Janeiro state legislature has been postponed until February 15th.

—On the official ticket of candidates for the legislature in Minas Geraes there are 9 public employes.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has peculiar tastes. He went to hear mass on Christmas at the penitentiary.

—The *Crusado do Norte* says that Dr. João Gomes Ribeiro was deposed from the office of governor of Rio Grande do Norte.

—The *Monitor Campanista* calls on the government either to appease the general discontent by concession, or to crush it by force.

—Col. Martins Hoeh, convicted of complicity in the murder of Dr. Felipe Alves in Rio Grande do Sul, has appealed to the superior court.

—In Rio Grande do Sul a brutal attack was recently made on the engineer Lactencia Werneck by soldiers of the 3rd battalion of infantry.

—The new British consul at Rio Grande, Mr. Walter Risley Hearn, entered upon the discharge of his consular duties on the 9th inst.

—According to our Santos exchanges, the police are practising all kinds of abuses in that city. Unjust arrests and cruelties to prisoners are of daily occurrence.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has decided that the old legislative chamber, with a few modifications, will serve the new legislative body to assemble in next year.

—According to recent advices from Santa Catharina the gentry is inclined to make it warm for colonists and the latter are asking for arms to protect themselves.

—The *Provincia do Pont* of the 9th publishes a telegram from Senator Ivo de Carvalho to Governor Chermanot, assuring him that congress is unanimously in favor of self-government for the states.

—The November receipts of the S. Paulo post-office were 17,540,550 for the capital and 41,999,800 for the other offices of the state. The total increase over the same month of 1889 was 9,432,804.

—At a place called Ponta-Grossa do Mello, not far from the city of Campos, a young man, between 17 and 18 years of age, attempted to murder his father while the latter was asleep. The son attacked him with a knife, severely wounding him.

—Among the receipts at the Penão custom-house in October figures 25,509 offered by an employé to pay off the national debt. This gentleman evidently wants his name brought prominently before the eyes of an admiring world.

—A policeman of the Rio de Janeiro provincial corps jumped from a ferry boat on the 24th and his body will ultimately be found. Despair at ever reaching Niterói, so slow are the boats, is supposed to have turned the unhappy man's mind.

—As we fully anticipated, the disorderly conduct and subsequent conflict in part on the part of the military force there, has been laid at the door of the two opposition papers—the *Diário de Notícias* and *Democracia*. It is singular how easily the military are led astray by inconvenient journals!

—At Quissamã, Rio de Janeiro, the municipal council of Macaé has appointed an electoral board composed of two police officers and three other non-residents, one of whom is a cart-driver. Evidently St. Jacob is convinced that he requires technical assistance in the management of the car of state.

—The town of Paranaguá, Paraná, celebrated the opening of a new wharf, for landing freight, on the 26th. All that now remains to be done is to adopt a regulation after the style of Rio, for holding the approach of steamers between November and April, and during other seasons only upon special permission.

—At a meeting held at Juiz de Fora and attended by 500 representative men from different parts of Minas, including a number of congressmen, a ticket was organized in opposition to the official ticket of candidates for the state legislature. The sentiment was decidedly averse to the official constitution.

—The *juiz municipal* of Sacramento, Minas Geraes, appears to be in difficulties. He has written here that he has been "hammered" (*espancado*) in his office, is threatened constantly, etc. The peculiar feature of this affliction is that it does not publish the names of his persecutors, which most men would do.

—A telegram published here on the 29th states that the municipality of S. Paulo has decided to grant no more concessions. Probably, as happened with that distinguished Paulista, the minister of agriculture, all the concessions have been granted. Would not the municipality grant an interest guarantee for a cotton mill, or two, at Mógica, or Brazil?

—In Paraná a party of laundries took possession of the town of S. José da Boa Vista, sacking it and causing the police and judicial authorities to flee for their lives. The cause of the attack was the arrest of the leader of the laundries, who it was said, has during his career committed 15 murders. The state government has sent a force of 50 cavalry against the laundries.

—Unless Sr. Paulino José Soares de Souza is prepared to "eat his lock," it appears that the February election for the state legislature in Rio de Janeiro will be sharply contested. The leader of the "moderates" has published a stinging attack on Governor Portella.

—The general holidays decreed by the provisional government not being sufficient, the provisional governor of Amazonas has decreed that three other days shall be set apart, viz.: 1st July, to commemorate the final emancipation of slavery in Amazonas; 5th September, to commemorate the independence of the old province; and 21st November, to commemorate the adhesion of the state to the recent revolution.

—According to the *Provincia do Pont* of the 5th inst., the editor-in-chief of that journal, Sr. Antonio Lemos, was attacked on the preceding day and beaten by three men, one of which is professor of Portuguese in the Lyceu Paraense, by name Dr. Americo Marques Santa Rosa, assisted by his son, *bacharel*—and an ordinary mortal called Continho. It is a singular state of affairs when the teachers of youth take to street brawls.

COFFEE NOTES

—Rains and hail storms are said to have caused some damage to coffee in Minas Geraes. On one plantation the damage was estimated at 2,000\$.

—The coffee merchants of Santos have asked the municipal council of that city to organize a detective police for the purpose of checking office stealing, which has become very prevalent there.

—The coffee merchants have addressed a communication to the railway administrations asking for exact weight in the coffee shipped from the interior. There is much complaint of loss in weight.

—During the week ending to-day, says the *Diário de Santos* of the 20th, "there was a lively demand for coffee, especially for shipment to the United States, and about 100,000 bags changed hands on the basis of 72\$200 per to kilos for superior. Yesterday evening and this morning, purchasers took advantage of the weakness of exchange to execute orders from Europe, the transactions not repeated yesterday and those of today reaching 34,000 bags. The market closes firm."

RAILROAD NOTES

—Decree No. 1,182 makes an appropriation of 9,020,228\$500 for expenses with the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line.

—The shareholders of the Paulista company have given the board of directors full powers for effecting the fusion with the Mogiana line.

—A decree dated on the 19th inst. approves the definite surveys of the first 30 kilometers of the Muzambinho extension of the Minas and Rio railway.

—A S. Paulo merchant complains to a journal in that city that freight shipped to him from Rio by the Central railway on the 6th had not reached him on the 15th.

—On the 28th the *Jornal do Commercio* mentions a report that the government would appoint a commission of three engineers to represent Brazil at the international railway congress to be held at Washington.

—The Central line has broken its record. A barrel of flour shipped over this road to Vista Alegre on Oct. 18 is still on the way. The Central people, however, say that all the complaints offered are due to the Leopoldina company, whose zeal in the service of the public is almost equal to that of the government line itself. The Leopoldina people, in their turn, decline to accept an unequal distinction, for up to latest returns the barrel had not yet reached them.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine army numbered 5,471 rank and file at the end of last month.

—Saturday's gold quotations were 326 in Buenos Aires, and 167.5 in Montevideo.

—On the night of the 21st a military plot was discovered in Buenos Aires and several officers of the army were arrested.

—A public meeting is called for New Year's day in Buenos Aires for the purpose of celebrating the candidacy of Gen. Bartolomé Mitre for the presidency.

—The damages caused by the freshet at Corrientes are estimated at \$4,000,000. Four thousand persons were left without shelter. A telegram of the 24th says that a second inundation is feared.

—A report is current in Montevideo that some American capitalists have offered financial assistance to Uruguay on condition that the latter shall favor the influence of the United States in opposition to that of Europe. We do not credit the story.

—We see by the *Southern Cross* that Mr. Edward A. Hopkins has been appointed a special commissioner to represent Argentina at the international railway congress at Washington. The Argentines have apparently resolved to air their "boundless possibilities," whatever may happen.

—According to recent telegraphic reports, it would seem that the provinces of Mendoza, Corrientes, Corrientes and Tucuman are all ripe for revolt. The theory of developing the country with borrowed resources, in order to enrich a few public officials and their friends, is leading to somewhat unexpected results.

—The crew of that terribly hapless adventure, the *gigantic failure*, the Spanish Floating Exhibition, on board the *Conde de Vidua*, have had to appeal for public assistance as they have received no pay for several months and the owner or manager of the vessel is inconveniently invisible. —*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 23.

LOCAL NOTES

—Gen. Ruy has decided to give eight days' holiday to the employes of his department.

—It is stated that the Emperor paid out of his private purse pensions to the amount of 89,173\$386 per annum.

—Decree No. 1013 grants a patent to James Albert Bousack for improvements in his cigarette machines.

—Messrs. Lorcher, Struve & Co. have obtained permission from the government to navigate the Rio Duice without grant of guarantee of interest.

—It will interest Secretary Blaine to know that American apples cost 3\$000 a dozen in this market, which is about 10½ cents apiece present exchange.

—It is said that Dr. Demosthenes Lobo will be appointed chief of police of this city, if the generalissimo withdraws his objections to the appointment.

—The wickel *Carta de Noticias* says that as the *Diário do Commercio* has recognized the Brazilian republic, the country is safe. We agree with the *Carta*.

—We suppose that the heading of decrees might now be unwell. We suggest changing "by the army and navy, etc." to "by invitation of the elect of the nation."

—The government has decided to maintain the fine of 3,800\$ imposed on the U. S. & Brazil Mail S. Co. for delays in the trip of the steamer *Advance*.

—On the 24th a man went and died in the "pau" of the Lagôa parish. The authorities very properly sent him to the morgue—the correct place to be in.

—Now that Dr. Gureex has come back, we shall probably hear something about that grand international combination to furnish Paris with Minas cheese and blabaca.

—If the civil authorities can not interfere with disorderly soldiers, will not the military authorities be tractable enough to furnish these soldiers carrying arms in the streets?

—The police have been making raids on gambling houses. The fines collected from gamblers on the 23rd amounted to 950\$000. The "sport banks," however, were not touched.

—O Pais felt called upon to explain that Christmas day is a "traditional holiday," and therefore people did not propose to work. We suppose July 14th is an "untraditional" holiday when people shall not work?

—On the 19th inst., the minister of finance authorized the inspector of the custom-house to receive cheques on banks in payments of duties. As everything that saves time is commendable, we commend Gen. Barbosa's decision.

—The police surgeons have arrived at the extraordinary conclusion that the death of Romariz, the *Triunfo* proof-reader, was not caused by his wounds, although they found his head covered with lacerations caused by these wounds!

—The minister of finance has granted eight days holiday, turn and turn about, to the over-worked treasury clerks. They deserve it. The strain on the moral being of these clerks from reading Gen. Barbosa's justifications must have been tremendous.

—The municipal council has granted permission to Dr. Carlos de Sampaio to prolong Rua Dr. João Ricardo, and to make a tunnel through Morro do Lavramento. With this grant is given the right to demolish the celebrated *cortico* (tenement house) *Cabeça de Porco*.

—The police here seem inclined to press the gamblers. We have seen this effort made, and to no purpose, so often, that we have no confidence in police operations. Let the shepherds gambol on the green; letteries and pool-betting and stock-rigging are equally pernicious.

—The Banco do Brazil has sold to the Brazilian imitation of the *Forges et Chantiers* company the Ponta de Areia property. This property has a history of disaster in every eye that has touched it; perhaps it has been reserved to the present purchaser to break the spell.

—Decree No. 1189, of the 20th inst., makes some changes in the regulations for the election of state legislatures. It does not alter, however, the system of forming electoral boards, which is the chief cause of complaint against the electoral regulations now in force.

—Giving an account of what occurred in the French finance minister, who on the 4th inst. was obliged to desist from speaking in the Chamber of Deputies lest a worse thing should befall him, the *Jornal* surmises that we may soon witness a similar scene in Boa Vista palace. Will Gen. Ruy take the hint?

—By a simple device the minister of finance has settled a number of concessions for introducing immigrants. The minister has declared that the law of Nov. 4th, 1890, does not exempt from tax such concessions, and as the grantees will not be anxious to pay out cash, some of the concessions are likely to lapse.

—List of Premiums.—Subscribers to the *Rio News* are hereby notified that in exchange for 20\$ (twenty milreis), current funds, this paper will be forwarded to any address for twelve months. Subscribers should run with the calendar year. Subscribers outside the republic should make the consideration 24\$000.

—The police brigade is to be supplied with 1,842 revolvers! Whew! are the police to take charge of the streets after all?

—Dr. Aristides Lobo thinks the government is too suspicious of congress. Well, isn't congress suspicious of the government?

—The steamers belonging to the Empresa Esmeralda Maritima and Hollanda-Americana company are to receive the favors granted to packets.

—The surveys for an extension of the quays in the Ponta do Cajá, including the filling of the shallow bay of S. Christoval, were begun on the 24th.

—We are indebted in the Rio Flour Mills and Granaries for copies of their calendar for 1891, for which we beg the manager to accept our sincere thanks.

—Decree No. 1155 A authorizes Domingos Theodoro de Azevedo, Junior, and others to organize a company with a capital of 2,000,000\$ for establishing a land registry on the Torres system!

—Our country exchanges contain telegrams stating that Gen. Ruy had tendered his resignation of the portfolio of finance. He did offer his p. p. e., but was induced by his friends to reconsider.

—There was a very general observance of Christmas as a holiday, although it does not figure in the new postivist list of holidays. Even the minister of public instruction closed his doors.

—Now that General Ruy has succeeded in regulating exchange—by decree—why can he not tackle the temperature? A decree including the thermometer in the above 80° Fahr. in the shade is just what we want.

—To John Grant & Co., owners of the keelsons works at Marahá, Bahia, has been granted exemption from import duties for 15 years, on the sheet iron, pine, sulphur and colored liquid lantern imported for use in the said works.

—If that arrested *Padre* editor really came all the way here without changing his clothes—and the *Diário do Commercio* says he did—the first thing the Centro da Imprensa committee, appointed to meet him, should have offered was a bath, and then a change of raiment.

—The Rio correspondent of the *Pharos*, of Juiz de Fora, says that Gen. Ruy's speech in congress produced a very bad impression. Naturally! The civilian general is no longer an advocate of a federated republic, but of a centralized government—much like that once presided over by D. Pedro II.

—On the night of the 24th the proof-reader, Sr. Romariz, who was beaten and shot in the attack on the *Triunfo* office, died. This man had as much to do with the opinions of the *Triunfo* as we have. He was a poor man, and leaves a widow and family. The various city newspapers have initiated subscriptions for the bereaved family, which already exceed 10,000\$.

—A disgusted importer says that in England and the United States one constantly hears of the "gold point," and he suggests that Rio adopts a "killing point," that is, if exchange goes below 200 the bankers and brokers should be "killed out." We do not endorse this blind-thirly policy, for it is too drastic, and, moreover, is evidently a copy of Argentine procedure.

—Two soldiers of the 7th battalion got into a petty dispute in the Ladeira do Barroco on the night of the 26th, when one of them killed the other on the spot. The police sub-delegate was at once informed of the occurrence, but refused to take any notice of the crime because it concerned the army! The murderer is said to be under arrest at the barracks. What a state of civilization this is, to be sure!

—Another silly communique was caught by the confidence game on the night of the 23rd, and is now 1,800\$ poorer than when he came down from Espirito Santo a few days before. He was flattered that a stranger should pretend to know him and ultimately accepted an invitation to go to the theatre with him. While in the theatre he accepted a cigar, which was drugged of course, and then when he woke up both friend and pocket-book were gone.

—Our good friend Mr. Louis Gex, who has told us "all he knew" about exchange—and this was not inconsiderable—for a number of years, has accepted the position of manager of the Santos branch of the Banco Francês Brasileiro. We believe we do not exaggerate in stating that the good wishes of everyone in Rio accompany Mr. Gex to his new field of operations, and the bank must be congratulated for the choice of so experienced a manager for its Santos office.

—"The press," remarks the *Correio do Povo*, "has with the utmost patience and prudence waited for the police, free from all pressure, to investigate, impite and inform itself" in regard to the attack on the *Triunfo*. "It now appears, however," it says, "that the object of the police is merely to wear out, by delay, public interest in this question." It asks that the investigation be now closed and the result communicated to the public. Other papers are also asking for this.

—In reply to the many questions asked us in regard to the census blanks, we would say that no one is obliged to answer an improper and inconvenient question. For instance, no man is obliged to make a formal confession that he is a "duft," or a "fumbling." And as for "income," we can not conceive how wages, etc., can be estimated as such. Rents, interest, etc., may properly be considered as income, but when a man earns only his food, clothing and shelter, he can not be considered a capitalist.

do Europe	97,000	"
Market firm: Good Average	75,000	
Steamers loading for United States		3

December 27th, 1899.

BANKS

Capital Paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotation
10,000,000	3,095,000	AGRO DO JANGUARO				
1,000,000	197,400	Alambique do Brasil	25,000—July 90	80	135,000	133,000—135,000
5,000,000	800,000	Aniliteir	6 000—July 90	60	150	—
1,000,000	800,000	do 2 series	2 400—July 90	60	150	—
1,000,000	400,000	Bolsa		17,500	70	70 000
100,000,000	172,500,000	Brasiliense	10 000—July 90	100	310	—
100,000,000	33,000,000	do 2 series	1 0 0 0—July 90	100	184	000—
100,000,000	10,000,000	Brasil Norte America, gdl. Brasileira		53	510	51 000—51 500
5,000,000	997,000	Chesca Lellophana		25	—	—
100,000,000	1,079,465	Central		100	108	100 000
4,000,000	1,000,000	Colonial do Brasil	10 000—July 90	200	470	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	do 2 series	5 000—July 90	100	145	000—
1,000,000	1,000,000	Commerciaes	4 000—July 90	100	110	000
2,000,000	1,075,440	Commerciaes	10 000—July 90	100	250	250 000—
1,000,000	1,000,000	Commerciaes	2 000—July 90	100	70	000
1,000,000	200,000	Commerciaes e Industria		80	40	500
80,000,000	55,844,720	Construtor do Brasil	2 000—Oct 90	120	250	250 000—
1,000,000	2,000,000	do 2 series	9 000—July 90	100	145	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	Credito Commercial	5 000—July 90	100	124	000
1,000,000	10,000,000	Credito Commercial		100	73	500
1,000,000	1,000,000	Credito Movel	6 000—July 90	100	73	500
2,000,000	2,000,000	Credito Real do Brasil	5 000—July 90	100	180	000
1,000,000	2,000,000	do 2 series	5 000—July 90	20	20	000
1,000,000	9,913,840	do comm. dep.	5 000—July 90	80	70	000
100,000,000	500,000,000	Credito Rural e Industrial		40	41	000
1,000,000	400,000,000	Credito Union		200	275	000
5,000,000	1,867,700	Depositos e Descontos	15 000—July 90	400	275	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	Engenh. Lamin. e Celul.	8 000—May 90	200	220	000
1,000,000	70,000,000	Engenh. Unidos do Brasil	2 210—Oct 90	60	40	000
2,000,000	200,000	Federal do Brasil		60	55	000
1,000,000	500,000	Federal		80	84	000
1,000,000	3,994,880	Federacao		80	817	000
8,000,000	6,000,000	Industrial e Mercantil	3 000—July 90	100	167	000
1,000,000	1,820,800	do 2 series	1 000—July 90	100	150	000
1,000,000	900,000	Industria	8 000—July 90	100	150	000
1,000,000	9,990,000	Lavoura e Comercio	4 000—July 90	100	216	000
1,000,000	255,218	Lavoura e Industria, Lamin. Mercantil dos Vargues	8 000—Apr. 90	8	9	000
1,000,000	200,000	Nacional do Brasil (Indl.)	1 000—July 90	60	135	000
1,000,000	60,000	Obras		6	20	000
1,000,000	200,000	Populao	6 000—July 90	100	1 50	000
1,000,000	504,100	Rio de Janeiro	7 000—July 90	70	7	000
1,000,000	10,000,000	Rio de Janeiro	8 000—July 90	100	392	000
1,000,000	2,000,000	Rio de Janeiro	6 000—July 90	100	180	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	Sul-Americano	2 000—July 90	100	123	000
1,000,000	3,677,800	Union de Creditos	1 000—Oct. 90	100	342	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		100	136	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
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1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
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1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
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1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
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1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
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1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000
1,000,000	100,000	Union de Creditos		40	40	000

SHIPPING

Capitals	Capitals paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Monthly ending	Last sale	Closing quotation
\$615,000 20,000,000	\$615,417 4,000,000	\$50,000	Amazon Steam Navigation Ltd. Brazil	July 1	\$17.10 3000	\$7.50	250 000
77,440	67,340	..	S. João do Barro e Campos Norte do Brazil	July 31	110	175	000
5,000,000	5,000,000	..	Norte e Sul	..	145	000	60 000
..	40	50	600

INSURANCE

Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Normal income	Last year	Closing quotation
1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	40,418.33	15.000 - July	0.000	225.000	—
1,000,000.00	2,471,707.00	Argos Fluminense	15.000 - Jan - July	250	774.000	—
1,000,000.00	31,500.00	Atlatla	1.000 - Jan - July	0.000	10.000	—
1,000,000.00	10,000.00	Bonanza	1.000 - Jan - July	200	10.000	—
1,000,000.00	200,350.00	Confianza	2.000 - Jan - July	20	31.000	—
1,000,000.00	540,000.00	Fidelidade	8.000 - July	125	180.000	—
1,000,000.00	215,757.00	Garamba	0.000 - Jan - July	0.000	140.000	—
1,000,000.00	195,000.00	União	0.000 - July	0.000	100.000	—
1,000,000.00	117,711.00	Indemnilizadora	1.500 - Jan - July	20	18.000	—
1,000,000.00	700,000.00	Integridade	10.000 - Jan - July	100	151.000	—
1,000,000.00	27,000.00	Leão	1.000 - Jan - July	0.000	10.000	—
1,000,000.00	47,000.00	Nova Permanente	2.000 - July	20	18.000	—
1,000,000.00	10,000.00	Providente	3.000 - July	50	25.000	—
1,000,000.00	750.000.00	Proteção	1.000 - July	100	100.000	—
1,000,000.00	250.000.00	Transatlantico	1.000 - July	40	40.000	—
1,000,000.00	100,418.33	União Com. das Fm. e C. S. B.	0.000 - July	0.000	10.000	—
1,000,000.00	200,000.00	Vigilante	0.000 - July	10	10.000	—

TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Normal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
54,000,000	54,000,000	117,530,500	Carriz Urbano	(2500 - Oct. 9)	2000	275,000	
70,000	70,000		Jardin Botánico	5 100 - Oct. 9	7000	1400	243,000-250,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	54,180	Permanente	4 500 - July 9	1000	90	
1,000,000	1,000,000	6,000,000	Porto Alegre	5 500 - July 9	2000	1400	250,000-270,000
4,000,000	4,000,000	586,200	S. Christóvão	15 1000 - July 9	2000	1400	

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Referred fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
100,000	100,000		Agr. Coloniz. de Vassouras		2005	1958000	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	20,000	Car. e Viapão Fluminense	43000—July 90	900	905 000	—
788,100	775,000		Commeç. e Industria Fluminense	10 000—July 90	200	418 000	—
3,400,000	600,000		Commeç. e Industria		2100	200 000	—
280,000	170,000		Commissões e Eas. de Café		40	41 000	—
10,000	4,500,000		Elevador e F. de Chambo	4 1/2—July 90	200	205 000	—
10,000	4,500,000		Emp. de Obras Publicas	do 2 series	100	410 000	—
12,000,000	4,500,000		Emp. de Obras de C.	7 1/2—July 90	200	800 000	280000—290000
12,000,000	4,000,000		Evocinas Fluminense		40	50 000	\$ 5000—55
4,500,000	1,000,000		Ind. Liv. e Viapão de Macaé		1000	180 000	—
230,000	220,000	230,000	Industrial Fhm. (Kioskos)	8 000—July 90	50	50 000	—
1,000,000	500,000		Machucados no Brazil		60	42 000	320 000—328
1,000,000	3,200,000		do do Rio		300	330 000	55 000—60
15,000,000	3,000,000		do do S. Paulo		60	64 000	63 000—66
1,000,000	1,000,000		Nacional de Obras	8 000—July 90	100	130 000	—
200,000	4,000,000		Norte e Oeste do Brazil		40	43 000	— 43
250,000	6,000,000		Nova Era Rural		40	35 000	33 000—35
1,000,000	500,000		Officinas Min. e C.	6 000—July 90	100	100 000	—
600,000	470,000		Phosphato de Cal		120	55 000	—
1,000,000	400,000		Saneamento do Rio	2 500—July 90	40	59 000	—
1,000,000	1,250,000	50,000	Servico. Municip.	7 000—Oct. 90	100	100 000	—
4,000,000	1,700,000	50,000	S. Jeronymo mine.		100	157 000	—
	730,000		do 2 series		20	37 000	31 000—40
1,000,000	2,000,000		Terra e Colonizacão		10	41 000	— 46
1,000,000	2,000,000		Terrac. e Construcções		20	75 000	—
110,000,000	8,000,000		Torrões Brasileira		60	74 000	— 75
300,000	300,000		União	10 000—July 90	500	250 000	—

